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Police Statistics of the Week's End in Manchester. By Sir CHARLES SHAW, Chief Commissioner of Police.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association, at Manchester, 25th June, 1842.]

By consulting the following Table we find a clue to the discovery of some of the sources of crime and immorality which seem to have escaped general observation:—

We find that out of 646 offenders, 320 had wanted employment on an average of 8 months and 25 days previous to their apprehension.

That of 326 persons in employment, and receiving weekly wages, 318 had been paid on Saturdays.

That of 146*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.* (money in the possession of offenders on leaving their homes), 91*l.* 0*s.* 7½*d.* was obviously squandered in promoting drunkenness, crime, and misery.

That the number of children exposed to want by such improper expenditure, amounted to 674.

That 27 persons were actually paid in beer shops, &c., thereby placing them in the most favourable position to get drunk.

That of 646 only 53 prisoners had been visited by clergymen and received religious instruction.

We find, that of 646 taken into custody, 446 were natives of England; 14 of Wales; 14 of Scotland; and 172 of Ireland.

That 299 were of the Established Church; 85, Roman Catholics; 45, of Dissenting Churches; and 217 stated they had no religion.

From which analysis we infer that the greater portion of crime, debauchery, &c., which takes place on Saturdays and Sundays, is caused—

1stly. By the weekly payment of wages on Saturdays.

2ndly. By payment of wages in beer shops, public houses, &c.

3rdly. By want of proper religious instruction.

4thly. By want of some employment.

Statement and Analysis of Cases of Misdemeanour brought before the Police of Manchester on Saturdays and Sundays, from the 22nd of January to the 15th of June, 1842.

Number of Prisoners and their Trades or Occupations.

	MALES.	Occupations.	No.
1st Class.—Most laborious and active.		Foundrymen,	95
		Sawyers,	
		Smiths,	
		Carpenters,	
2nd Class.—Less laborious and active.		Porters, &c.	107
		Bricklayers,	
		Masons,	
		Turners,	
3rd Class.—Sedentary but least inactive.		Cabinet Makers,	113
		Hawkers, &c.	
		Shoemakers,	
		Weavers,	
4th Class.—Most sedentary and inactive.		Tinkers,	119
		Cotton Spinners,	
		Garders, &c.	
		House Painters,	
		Dyers,	6
		Tailors,	
		Watchmakers,	
		Clerks, &c.	6
		Educated and Professional Men	
Total male prisoners			440

FEMALES.

Occupations.	No. Married. According to state	No. Single. their own ments.	Total.
Employed in factories . . . . .	..	17	17
Employed otherwise	4	20	24
Unemployed	10	71	81
	14	108	122
Prostitutes . . . . .	..	..	84
Total female prisoners . . . . .	..	..	206

MALES AND FEMALES.

Total number of prisoners		646		
<i>Times in Custody.</i>			<i>Charge.</i>	
Once	387	Drunk	125	
Twice	127	Drunk and Fighting	71	
Thrice	68	Drunk and Disorderly	276	
Several times	64	Disorderly	169	
		Indecent conduct	3	
		Wilful Damage	2	
	646		646	

Length of Time In or Out of Employment, according to their own Statements.

	No. of Prisoners.	Aggregate Length of Time.			Average Length of Time.		
		Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
In employment	326	713	6	2	2	2	7½
Out of employment	320	353	10	5	0	8	25
Total	646	..	..	..	..	..	..

Payment of Wages to the Employed..

Paid in public houses	27
Paid elsewhere	299
	326

Paid on Mondays	1
,, Tuesdays	0
,, Wednesdays	0
,, Thursdays	2
,, Fridays	5
,, Saturdays	318
	326

Prisoners' Cash.

	£.	s.	d.
In prisoners' possession before being taken into custody	146	12	8½
,, ,, after being taken into custody	55	12	0½
Difference, showing the amount of money squandered	£91	0	7½

<i>Proportion of Old Offenders.</i>		<i>Religious Advantages.</i>	
Known to the police	149	Visited by clergymen	53
Unknown to the police. . . .	497	Not visited by clergymen	593
	<hr/> 646		<hr/> 646
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		<i>Country.</i>	
Established Church	299	Natives of England	416
Roman Catholics	85	Wales	14
Dissectors	45	Scotland	14
Undefined	217	Ireland	172
	<hr/> 646		<hr/> 646
<i>Domestic Condition.</i>			
Unmarried	372	Married, without children	31
Married	274	Married, with children	243
	<hr/> 646		<hr/> 274
Number of prisoners' children		674	

Vital Statistics of the Spinners and Piecers employed in the Fine Spinning Mills of Manchester. By JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.

[Read before the Statistical Section of the British Association at Manchester, 25th June, 1842.]

THE Tables which I have to present to the Section, relate to the 19 cotton mills in Manchester which are engaged in spinning fine numbers of yarn. These are the whole of the establishments in this town so employed. As such mills require to be kept at a higher temperature than is necessary in spinning common numbers, it has been generally considered that the health of the workpeople engaged in them was exposed to more injury than attended any other kind of factory labour. In consequence of this prevailing opinion, and as the conditions under which the fine spinners are placed are certainly somewhat peculiar, it was thought desirable, when the Factory Commission was appointed, in 1833, to collect a body of information which should be confined exclusively to them, as a separate and distinct class of spinners. The parties concerned in the inquiry, anxious to have the facts collected under such circumstances as to entitle the statement of them to every confidence, requested me, as a person wholly unconnected with the spinning business, and having no interested feeling in the result of the investigation, to undertake the responsibility of conducting it. I accordingly drew up a series of questions, to be answered personally and individually by each operative spinner, to agents, consisting of professional accountants and one of our most respectable and intelligent surgeons, who were employed to go through the mills and receive the answers from the workmen. That the answers might be given considerably and after due preparation, every spinner was furnished with a list of the questions a day or two before the agents visited them to receive their replies. The facts and statements, thus most carefully and scrupulously collected, were then arranged by me under the heads exhibited in the tables, and, afterwards, delivered in evidence to the Factory Commissioners sitting in